

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

DISABILITY SUPPORT
ALLIANCE, on behalf of its
members; and SCOTT SMITH,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FRANKE'S BAR, INC.; and KEITH
FRANKE,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT

Injunctive Relief Sought

Plaintiffs Disability Support Alliance and Scott Smith, by and through the undersigned counsel, bring this action against Franke's Bar, Inc. A Minnesota business corporation, and Keith Franke, an individual, for violations of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.* (the "ADA") and its implementing regulations, for violations of the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minn. Stat. Chapter 363A (the "MHRA"), and for the commission of a Bias Offense, Minn. Stat. § 611A.79, and allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this civil rights action against Defendants for failing to design, construct, and/or own or operate facilities that are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, persons with disabilities. Defendants

have failed to remove architectural barriers at the bar and restaurant known as “Franke’s Corner Bar”, even though such removal is readily achievable.

2. The violations alleged in this complaint occurred at “Franke’s Corner Bar”, located at 304 Broadway Ave, St Paul Park, MN 55071.

3. Defendants’ failure to provide equal access to “Franke’s Corner Bar” violates the mandates of the ADA and the MHRA to provide full and equal enjoyment of a public accommodation’s goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages.

4. Defendants’ conduct constitutes an ongoing and continuous violation of the law.

5. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Defendants’ facilities violate federal and state law and an injunction requiring Defendants to make modifications to the facilities so that they are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals with disabilities. Plaintiffs further request that the Court retain jurisdiction over this matter for a period to be determined to ensure that Defendants continue to comply with the relevant requirements of the ADA and MHRA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction of this Court arises under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(a)(3). This action includes federal law claims brought pursuant to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181–12189. The Court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ nonfederal law causes of action, violations of the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minn. Stat. Chapter 363A, and the Minnesota Bias Offense statutes, Minn. Stat. Chapter

611A.79, because the claims asserted in this action arise from a common nucleus of operative fact. The Court has the jurisdiction to issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and Fed R. Civ. P. 57.

7. Venue in this judicial district is proper because Defendants are located and transact business within this judicial district and have sufficient contacts to be subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and because this is the judicial district in which the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Disability Support Alliance is a Minnesota nonprofit corporation organized under Chapter 317A of the Minnesota Statutes. Each member of the Disability Support Alliance is a person with a disability who is recognized as a member of a protected class under federal and state law. The purpose of the Disability Support Alliance is to “eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability” and “promote the betterment of the lives of those living with disabilities.” Disability Support Alliance’s members have long been actively promoting the Disability Support Alliance’s organizational mission in their individual capacities and are continuing their efforts through the Disability Support Alliance. Disability Support Alliance’s members live in Minnesota.

9. Plaintiff Scott Smith is a resident of the city of Marshall, Minnesota. Plaintiff Smith is a member of the Disability Support Alliance. Plaintiff Smith suffers from, and all times relevant hereto has suffered from, a legal disability as defined by the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2), and as defined by the

MHRA, Minn. Stat. 363A.03, Subd. 12. Plaintiff is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, under the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 C.F.R. § 36.101 et seq., and under the MHRA.

10. Mr. Smith suffers from arthrogryposis, a rare and disabling congenital joint contracture that for Mr. Smith results in muscle weakness and an inability to stand or walk. Mr. Smith uses a wheelchair for mobility. As a person with a disability, Mr. Smith has a personal interest in having full and equal access to places of public accommodation and to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or other things offered therein.

11. Defendant Franke's Bar, Inc. is a Minnesota business corporation with its principal place of business at 304 Broadway Ave, St Paul Park, MN 55071. Franke's Bar, Inc. is the operator and lessee of the real property and improvements which are the subject of this action, the bar and restaurant, "Franke's Corner Bar", a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the ADA and MHRA, located at the street address of 304 Broadway Ave, St Paul Park, MN 55071.

12. Defendant Keith Franke, an individual, is the owner and lessor of the real property and improvements which are the subject of this action, the bar and restaurant, "Franke's Corner Bar", a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the ADA and MHRA, located at the street address of 304 Broadway Ave, St Paul Park, MN 55071.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

13. On or around January 27, 2015, Plaintiff Smith visited "Franke's Corner Bar" in St. Paul Park, Minnesota.

14. Upon arrival, Plaintiff Smith could not find an accessible entrance. The front entrance had two steps approximately six inches in height between the street level and the doorway. The rear entrance had a step approximately three inches in height and a change in level approximately nine inches in height between the step and the doorway. Photographs in Exhibit A to this Complaint show the front and rear entrance to “Franke’s Corner Bar”.

15. Plaintiff Smith did not see any ramp alternatives to the steps at the two public entrances, and he did not see any signage indicating the presence of an accessible entrance.

16. In light of the architectural barriers at “Franke’s Corner Bar”, Plaintiff Smith and other members of the Disability Support Alliance are deterred from visiting “Franke’s Corner Bar” in the future. Plaintiff Smith and other Disability Support Alliance members intend to return to “Franke’s Corner Bar” to patronize the facility, but these architectural barriers deter them from doing so. They plan to return and patronize “Franke’s Corner Bar” when they learn that the premises have been made fully accessible to persons who use wheelchairs for mobility.

17. Plaintiff Smith attempted to access Defendants’ premises, but could not do so independently on a full and equal basis because of his disabilities, due to the physical barriers to access and violations of the ADA and MHRA that exist at Defendants’ premises. As a result of Defendants’ non-compliance with the ADA and MHRA, Plaintiff Smith and members of the Disability Support Alliance cannot independently access the facilities and/or

are excluded from full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and/or accommodations offered therein.

THE ADA AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS

18. On July 26, 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed into law the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*, a comprehensive civil rights law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability. In its findings, Congress determined that, among other things:

- a. Some 43 million Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole grows older;
- b. Historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, discrimination against individuals with disabilities continues to be a serious and pervasive social problem;
- c. Discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, public housing accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;
- d. Individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination; and
- e. The continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities

for which our society is justly famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and nonproductivity.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(1)–(3), (5), (9).

19. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- a. Provide a clear and comprehensive mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- b. Provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and
- c. Invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by individuals with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1), (2), (4).

20. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination in the activities and facilities of places of public accommodation, and requires places of public accommodation to comply with ADA standards and to be readily accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12181–89.

21. The ADA provided places of public accommodation one and one half years from its enactment to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if a

business had 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 2181; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

22. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) promulgated federal regulations to implement the requirements of Title III of the ADA, which are codified at 28 C.F.R. Part 36. Appendix A of the 1991 Title III regulations (republished as Appendix D to 28 C.F.R. Part 36) contains the ADA Standards for Accessible Design, which were based upon the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (“1991 ADAAG”) published by the Access Board on the same date. Public accommodations were required to conform to these regulations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if a business had 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

23. In 1994, the Access Board began the process of updating the 1991 ADAAG by establishing a committee composed of members of the design and construction industries, the building code community, and State and local government entities, as well as individuals with disabilities.

24. In 1999, based largely upon the report and recommendations of the advisory committee, the Access Board issued a notice of proposed rulemaking to update and revise the 1991 ADAAG.

25. The Access Board issued final publication of revisions to the 1991 ADAAG on July 3, 2004.

26. On September 30, 2004, the DOJ issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to begin the process of adopting the 2004 ADAAG revisions.

27. On June 17, 2008, the DOJ published a notice of proposed rule-making covering Title III of the ADA.

28. The extended process of revising the 1991 ADAAG culminated with the DOJ's issuance of the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design ("2010 Standards"). The 2010 Standards incorporated the revised 2004 ADA Accessibility Guidelines ("ADAAG"), as well as the requirements contained in subpart D of 28 C.F.R. Part 36. The DOJ published the Final Rule detailing the 2010 Standards on September 15, 2010. The 2010 Standards became effective on March 15, 2011.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

29. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff Smith and members of the Disability Support Alliance on the basis of their disabilities by failing to comply with the requirements of the ADA, the ADAAG, and the MHRA with regard to "Franke's Corner Bar". A specific, though not exclusive, list of unlawful physical barriers and ADA violations present at "Franke's Corner Bar" which limit the ability of persons in wheelchairs to access the facilities and/or to enjoy the goods, services, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein on a full and equal basis, includes the following:

- a. "Franke's Corner Bar" did not have an accessible entrance complying with ADAAG 404, in violation of ADAAG 206.4.1.
- b. To the extent that there is an accessible entrance at "Franke's Corner Bar", no signage identifies the accessible entrance, in violation of ADAAG 216.6.

- c. To the extent there is an accessible entrance at “Franke’s Corner Bar”, no directional signs indicate the location of the accessible entrance from the inaccessible entrances, in violation of ADAAG 216.6.
- d. “Franke’s Corner Bar” did not have an accessible route from the sidewalk and accessible parking spaces to the interior of the restaurant, in violation of ADAAG 206.2.1.

30. The above listing is not to be considered all-inclusive of the barriers and violations of the ADA and MHRA encountered by Plaintiffs or which exist at “Franke’s Corner Bar”.

31. In order to fully remedy the discriminatory conditions, Plaintiffs require an inspection of “Franke’s Corner Bar” in order to photograph and measure all such barriers to access and violations of the ADA, ADAAG, and MHRA.

32. Compliance with the ADA standards, the ADAAG, and the MHRA is required by 42 U.S.C § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) because removal of architectural barriers is readily achievable. Compliance with the ADA standards, the ADAAG, and the MHRA is readily achievable by Defendants due to the lack of difficulty and low cost of remedying the above-listed barriers. Some of the above-listed violations can be remedied through the same measures prescribed by federal regulation as examples of modifications that are “readily achievable”, including, but not limited to, installing ramps. 28 C.F.R. § 36.304(b).

33. Compliance is also readily achievable due to the significant assistance available to businesses. Section 44 of the IRS Code allows a Disabled Access tax credit for small businesses with 30 or fewer full-time employees or with total revenues of \$1 million or less, which is intended to offset the cost of undertaking barrier removal and alterations to improve accessibility. Section 190 of the IRS Code provides a tax deduction for businesses of all sizes for costs incurred in removing architectural barriers, up to \$15,000. *See ADA Update: A Primer for Small Business*, <http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/smallbusiness/smallbusprimer2010.htm#tax> (Mar. 16, 2011).

34. As a person with a disability, Plaintiff Smith has a personal interest in having full and equal access to places of public accommodation and to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or other things offered therein. As an organization devoted to reducing discrimination against persons with disabilities, and whose members have been directly impacted by the discriminatory conditions at “Franke’s Corner Bar”, Disability Support Alliance has an interest in remediating the barriers at the subject premises.

35. Without injunctive relief, Defendants’ failure to remove accessibility barriers will continue to cause injury to Plaintiffs, who will continue to be unable to independently access “Franke’s Corner Bar” and/or to enjoy the goods, services, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein on a full and equal basis, in violation of their rights under the ADA and MHRA.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101
et seq.

36. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the above paragraphs.

37. Section 302(a) of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.*, provides:

No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.

38. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations that is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals.

39. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiffs and others in that they failed to make their place of public accommodation fully accessible to persons with disabilities on a full and equal basis in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including the ADAAG, as described above. Plaintiff Smith and Disability Support Alliance members have been denied full and equal access to “Franke’s Corner Bar” and/or have been denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations on a full and equal basis.

40. Defendants have failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. Defendants' violations of the ADA and ADAAG are ongoing.

41. Defendants have failed to remove architectural barriers to full and equal access by Plaintiff Smith and other members of Disability Support Alliance, even though removing the barriers is readily achievable.

42. Plaintiff Smith and other members of Disability Support Alliance plan to visit "Franke's Corner Bar" again in the near future. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law, have suffered and are suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipate that they will continue to suffer irreparable harm upon their planned return visit to "Franke's Corner Bar" unless and until Defendants are required to remove the physical barriers to access and ADA violations that exist at Defendants' place of public accommodation, including those set forth specifically herein.

43. This Court has authority under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 to grant Plaintiffs injunctive relief, including an order requiring Defendants to make "Franke's Corner Bar" readily accessible to and independently usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and ADAAG, and/or to close "Franke's Corner Bar" until such time as Defendants cure the access barriers.

44. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action, and is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs from Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12205, 12117, and 28 C.F.R. § 36.505.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Violations of the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minn. Stat. Chapter
363A

45. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the above paragraphs.

46. Minn. Stat. 363A.11 provides:

It is an unfair discriminatory practice:

(1) to deny any person the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation because of [...] disability [...]; or

(2) for a place of public accommodation not to make reasonable accommodation to the known physical, sensory, or mental disability of a disabled person.

47. Under the general prohibitions established by the MHRA, Minn. Stat. 363A.11, Subd. 2, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations that is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals.

48. Defendants have engaged in unfair discriminatory practices against Plaintiffs and others in that they have failed to make their place of public accommodation fully accessible to persons with disabilities on a full and equal basis. The acts herein constitute violations of the MHRA, 363A.11. Plaintiffs have been denied full and equal access to “Franke’s Corner Bar”, and/or have been denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations offered therein on a full and equal basis.

49. Defendants have failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. Defendants' violations of the MHRA are ongoing.

50. Defendants have failed to remove architectural barriers to full and equal access by Plaintiffs and other persons with disabilities, even though removing the architectural barriers is readily achievable.

51. Plaintiff Smith and other members of Disability Support Alliance are without adequate remedy at law, have suffered and are suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipate that they will continue to suffer irreparable harm upon their planned return visit to "Franke's Corner Bar", unless and until Defendants are required to remove the physical barriers to access and MHRA violations that exist at Defendants' place of public accommodation, including those set forth specifically herein.

52. This Court has authority under Minn. Stat. 363A.33, Subd. 6, and Minn. Stat. 363A.29, Subd. 3–4, to issue an order directing Defendants to cease and desist from their unfair discriminatory practices and to take affirmative action to make their facilities readily accessible to and independently usable by individuals with disabilities. The Court furthermore has authority under these statutory provisions of the MHRA to order Defendants to pay a civil penalty to the state.

53. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action, and is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees from Defendants as part of the costs, pursuant to Minn. Stat. 363A.33, Subd. 7.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Civil Damages for Bias Offenses

54. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the above paragraphs. Defendants have committed an unfair discriminatory act as set forth in section 363A.11 of the Minnesota Statutes.

55. Section 363A.30 of the Minnesota Statutes provides that any person who commits an unfair discriminatory act under section 363A.11 of the Minnesota Statutes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

56. Section 611A.79 of the Minnesota Statutes provides a person who is damaged by a bias offense has a civil cause of action against the person who committed the offense.

57. Defendants committed a bias offense against Plaintiffs by violating the MHRA's public accommodation provisions and by discriminating against Plaintiffs on the basis of their respective disabilities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request:

- a. That the Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that Defendants' facilities, at the commencement of the instant suit, are in violation of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, and the relevant implementing regulations including the ADAAG, and that Defendants' conduct and/or inaction constitutes an unfair discriminatory practice under the MHRA.
- b. That the Court issue a permanent injunction, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2), 28 C.F.R. § 36.504(a), Minn. Stat. 363A.33,

Subd. 6, and Minn. Stat. 363A.29, Subd. 3, enjoining Defendants from continuing their discriminatory practices; including an order directing Defendants to make all readily achievable alterations to their facilities so as to remove physical barriers to access and make their facilities fully accessible to and independently usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and the MHRA; and also including an order requiring Defendants to make all reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities on a full and equal basis.

- c. That the Court order Defendants to pay a civil penalty to the state pursuant to Minn. Stat. 363A.33, Subd. 6 and Minn. Stat. 363A.29, Subd. 4.
- d. That the Court award Plaintiffs damages, to be paid by Defendants pursuant to Minn. Stat. 363A.33, Subd. 6, Minn. Stat. 363A.29, Subd. 4 and Minn. Stat. 611A.79, Subd. 2.
- e. That the Court award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 28 C.F.R. § 36.505, and Minn. Stat. 363A.33, Subd. 7, or as otherwise provided by law; and
- f. That the Court issue such other relief as it deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the ADA or the MHRA.

DATED: July 14, 2015

/s/ Paul Hansmeier

Paul R. Hansmeier (MN Bar # 387795)

CLASS JUSTICE PLLC

100 South Fifth Street, Suite 1900

Minneapolis, MN 55402

E-mail: mail@classjustice.org

Phone: (612) 326-9801